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# FOREIGN CROPS AND MARKETS

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## ORIENTAL DEMAND FOR COTTON

Cotton mills in China continue to operate at full capacity and there is no slackness in the demand for cotton yarn, according to a radiogram received by the Foreign Service of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from Agricultural Commissioner Nyhus at Shanghai. Mills are behind in their deliveries and sold out until May or June. There is an extreme shortage of unsold spot yarn and a temporary corner on the yarn exchange, where quotations on immediate deliveries are \$8.00 per bale higher than on April deliveries. Although the boycott propaganda against Japanese goods has continued, the operations of Japanese mills in China have not been curtailed. Chinese spinners complain that the current margins in the spinning industry permit Japanese mills to underquote Chinese mills. Quotations on March 19 for standard Chinese spot cotton were 15.8 cents per pound and for American middling April shipment, 23.5 cents per pound c.i.f.

Cotton yarn production in Japanese spinning mills declined somewhat in February due to a shorter month and to elimination of late night work by some mills, according to a cablegram from Consul Dickover at Kobe. Total production in February amounted to 82,400,000 pounds and in January to 87,600,000 pounds. Exports of cotton yarn were 1,840,000 pounds in February and 2,030,000 in January. Stocks at the end of February were 12,520,000 pounds as compared with 9,840,000 pounds for the previous month. Imports of cotton in February were 406,000 bales of 478 pounds net as compared with 385,000 bales the previous month and 310,000 in February 1928. Stocks of American cotton at ports were 305,000 bales at the end of February 1929 as compared with 274,000 bales a month ago. See Foreign Service release, T.S./C-42, March 25, 1929.

## ANNUAL GERMAN AGRICULTURAL SHOW

The thirty-fifth annual national agricultural show of the German Agricultural Society will be held this year at Munich, June 4 - 9. These annual shows, held at a different city each year, have evolved into agencies for presenting the people with examples of the latest developments in agricultural products and production technique, particularly as applied to Germany. This year the Society is making a special effort to attract English-speaking visitors, and has issued attractive descriptive material in English. Detailed information may be obtained by addressing the Deutsche Landwirtschafts-Gesellschaft, Dessauer Strasse 14, Berlin S. W. 11, Germany.

## C R O P   A N D   M A R K E T   P R O S P E C T S

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BREAD GRAINSWheat areas

The 1929 wheat area in 13 countries has been reported at 116,411,000 acres against 121,583,000 acres in 1928 when they represented approximately 50 per cent of the world total winter and spring acreage outside of Russia and China. No estimates have been received during the past week. See table, page 421.

A total area of 154,000,000 acres to be sown to spring crops this year on the individual peasant farms in the U. S. S. R. is called for by the plan of the Soviet Government, compared with 140,000,000 acres sown in the spring of 1928. Numerous factors, however, are operating to retard this increase, according to Agricultural Commissioner Steere at Berlin. Of the total, 30,000,000 acres are to be sown in Ukraine, the important wheat and barley region of the U. S. S. R. See page 413 for additional comment on the Russian spring sowing plans.

The acreage prepared for the 1929 crop in the three Prairie Provinces of Canada is reported at 17,453,000 acres as compared with 16,296,000 acres prepared for the 1928 crops. There is an increase of new breaking in Alberta and Manitoba, while all three provinces report a decrease in the land under summer fallow but an increase in fall ploughing.

European crop conditions

Recent reports on crop conditions in European countries are more favorable, according to a cable from Agricultural Commissioner Steere. During the week ended March 21 warm weather prevailed in the western and southwestern parts of the continent, mild weather in the central part, but rather cold weather was general in the eastern part. The ground in central and eastern European countries is thawing very slowly because of the cold nights. The reports on the conditions of the winter crop in Danubian and Balkan countries are more favorable. Reports from Germany are also mostly satisfactory and it is now thought that the amount of winter killing will not be above normal. According to the most recent reports, relatively the largest damage was suffered in western Europe. In Germany 10 to 15 per cent of the potatoes stored in trenches in the fields are estimated to have been frozen.

Mr. Steere mentions reports of the Commissariat of Agriculture of the U.S.S.R. which state that there is no cause for anxiety in regard

## CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

to the condition of the winter cereals in the R. S. F. S. R., but concedes that the snow cover has been light in North Caucasus and Middle Volga. The Russian press reports that intensive preparations are being made for the spring sowing campaign. A shortage of draft horses is one of the factors that is rendering the expansion difficult. Thawing weather prevailed in the north and in the extreme south during the week ended March 21, but elsewhere freezing weather was general.

Wheat production in 1928

The 1928 wheat production in 47 countries was 3,683,816,000 bushels against 3,494,670,000 bushels in 1927, or an increase of 5.4 per cent. These totals are the same as published last week as no revisions have been received during the past week. See tables, page 421.

Movement to marketUnited States

The exports of wheat including flour from the United States from July 1, 1928 to March 16, 1929 were 122,598,000 bushels against 176,107,000 bushels during the same period last year. Exports during the week ended March 16 were 1,878,000 bushels against 1,571,000 bushels a year ago.

Canada

The exports of wheat including flour from Canada from August 1, 1928 to February 28, 1929 were 287,719,000 bushels against 202,638,000 bushels during the same period last year. On the basis of official estimates of production and carryover minus exports and assuming loss of grain in cleaning and grain not merchantable to be the same as in 1927-28, the amount of wheat in Canada on March 1, 1929 was not far different from the amount on March 1, 1928 despite an increase of nearly 54,000,000 bushels in production. See Foreign Service release, F.S./WH-33, March , 1929.

The stocks of wheat in the Western Grain Inspection Division of Canada on March 15 were 141,128,000 bushels against 121,526,000 bushels a year ago. Total receipts of wheat at Fort William, Port Arthur, Vancouver and Prince Rupert from August 1 to March 15 were 339,165,000 bushels against 270,335,000 bushels during the corresponding period last year. Shipments of wheat from these elevators from August 1 to March 15 were 301,685,000 bushels against 227,430,000 bushels last year.



## CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

European grain markets

The grain markets in the Danubian and Central European countries were stronger during the week ended March 21, but those in Holland and Belgium were quiet, Mr. Steere reports. The markets in Italy were weak. The visible supply of wheat at Berlin on February 28 was approximately 400,000 bushels against 450,000 bushels on January 31. The price of domestic wheat at Hamburg declined two cents per bushel during the week to \$1.51 on March 20. The price of rye at Berlin was \$1.255 per bushel, or the same as on March 13. In Russia there appears to be an increasing tensity in the grain markets and in the bread supply situation. The outlook for grain procurements is very uncertain, but appears unfavorable in view of the length of time before the new harvest.

United States wheat prices

A general advance in cash prices of all classes of wheat during the week ended March 15 resulted in an advance of two cents in the weighted average cash price of all classes and grades at the six principal markets to 117 cents per bushel as compared with 135 cents a year ago. The gain for that week just equaled the loss of the preceding week. Soft red winter wheat apparently made the greatest recovery of the week as No. 2 soft red winter at St. Louis advanced four cents to 139 cents as compared with 168 a year ago. No. 2 hard winter at Kansas City advanced two cents to 119 cents as compared with 136 cents a year ago. The price of No. 1 dark northern spring at Minneapolis remained unchanged at 132 cents, but other grades advanced in price. The price of all classes of durum advanced also, but the price of No. 2 amber at Minneapolis declined six cents to 123 cents as compared with 131 cents last year. The price of western white wheat at Seattle as indicated by the average of daily cash quotations advanced three cents to 121 cents per bushel as compared with 136 cents a year ago. With the exception of No. 2 soft red winter at St. Louis, cash prices declined during the first part of the week following March 15. The spread between the cash closing prices at Minneapolis and Winnipeg again remained unchanged at five cents in favor of Minneapolis during the week ended March 15 as compared with a spread of six cents last year.

Future closing prices of wheat during the week ended March 21 failed to maintain the strength developed during the previous week. The peak of this latest advance was reached on March 15, then declined steadily the three days following to a point approximately three cents lower on the domestic markets. Prices rallied slightly on March 20, but declined again the following day to the low point for the week. Liverpool quotations declined throughout the week to a point four cents lower than at the

## CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

beginning. Trade reports indicated slightly more optimism as to conditions in the winter wheat region. On March 21, May futures at Chicago closed at 127 cents as compared with 130 cents on March 14, and 141 cents a year ago. May futures at Liverpool closed at approximately 131 cents as compared with 134 cents on March 14, and 153 cents a year ago. May futures at Buenos Aires declined also. On March 20 they closed at 111 cents as compared with 114 on March 13, and 133 a year ago.

## WHEAT: Weighted average cash prices at stated markets

Week ended	All classes and grades six markets		No. 2 Hard Winter Kansas City		No. 1 Dk. N. Spring Minneapolis		No. 2 Amber Durum Minneapolis		No. 2 Red Winter St. Louis		Western White Seattle a/	
	1928 1929		1928 1929		1928 1929		1928 1929		1928 1929		1928 1929	
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
Feb. 15	131	119	133	113	140	136	127	129	155	141	127	121
22	134	120	136	120	145	139	129	130	158	145	129	122
Mar. 1	135	117	135	113	145	136	133	126	161	138	129	121
8	137	115	138	117	148	132	133	129	166	135	132	118
15	135	117	136	119	145	132	131	123	168	139	136	121
22	137		141		147		135		170		140	111
29	137		141		147		135		176		145	
Apr. 5	140		143		151		135		181		145	
12	143		144		152		140		186		146	

a/ Weekly average of daily cash quotations basis No. 1 sacked 30 day delivery.

## WHEAT: Closing prices of May futures

Date	Chicago		Kansas City		Minneapolis		Winnipeg		Liverpool		Buenos Aires a/	
	1928 1929		1928 1929		1928 1929		1928 1929		1928 1929		1928 1929	
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
Feb. 14	133	133	126	124	126	126	137	134	147	136	128	117
21	134	133	127	125	129	127	138	135	150	136	130	116
28	155	129	127	121	129	123	139	131	150	134	129	115
Mar. 7	138	127	130	119	132	122	140	130	151	133	130	114
14	137	130	129	122	131	124	141	131	151	134	133	114
21	141	127	132	119	134	122	142	129	153	131	133	
28	144		135		137		143		153		134	
Apr. 4	143		134		136		145		153		135	
11	149		140		142		150		158		137	

a/ Prices are of day previous to date of other market prices.

## CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

Rye production in 1928

The 1928 rye production in 27 countries was 939,206,000 bushels against 868,581,000 bushels in 1927, or an increase of 8.1 per cent. No revisions have been received during the past week. See table, page 422.

## FEED GRAINS

The total 1928 production of the three feed grains, barley, oats, and corn, in the European countries so far reported remains the same as was shown last week, 63,601,000 short tons, compared with 63,338,000 short tons in 1927 and 71,921,000 short tons in 1926.

Barley

Fear has been expressed that the 1929 barley crop in Rumania may have suffered considerably where the snow covering was insufficient. North Africa is reported to have received beneficial rains around the middle of March, and the outlook there is favorable. The abandoned barley acreage in England, as well as other parts of Europe, is said to be smaller than expected.

The 1928 production of barley in the 44 countries so far reported, which in 1927 raised 91.6 per cent of the world total exclusive of Russia and China, now stands at 1,587,826,000 bushels, an increase of 15.3 per cent over the 1,377,712,000 bushels harvested in 1927. The combined production in the European countries reported is 12.4 per cent above that of 1927. For barley production table, see page 423.

Total barley exports from the United States, Canada, Argentina, and the Danubian countries from July 1 to the latest dates available amount to 99,469,000 bushels, an increase of 20.3 per cent over the 82,673,000 bushels shipped during the same periods of the preceding year. The United States export of 310,000 bushels during the week ended March 16 was the smallest shipment since the third week in January, but was above that for the same period last year. For detailed figures on barley trade, see page 425. United States barley prices have changed very little during the past week. No. 2 barley at Minneapolis averaged 69 cents per bushel during the week ended March 15, one cent above the price for the preceding week, but 12 cents below the price for the corresponding week last year. During that week in 1928 there had been a decline of 4 cents from the average price for the preceding week. For table showing barley prices, see page 424.



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Exports of barley from Canada during February were even smaller than those of January, amounting in both months to less than 1,000,000 bushels compared with shipments of from 6 to almost 10 million bushels during each of the three preceding months. During February 1928, 1,500,000 bushels were exported, but the total for the eight-month period beginning July 1, 1927 was only 19,000,000 bushels against more than 29,000,000 bushels from July 1928 to February 1929. Stocks of barley in store in the Western Grain Inspection Division of Canada on March 15 amounted to 15,533,000 bushels compared with 7,719,000 bushels on the same date in 1928, and 8,910,000 bushels in 1927. Receipts of barley at Fort William, Port Arthur, and Vancouver from August 1 - March 15 totaled 36,186,000 bushels, while shipments during the same period were 30,258,000 bushels.

Oats

The 1928 oats production in 37 countries so far reported, which in 1927 raised 96.8 per cent of the world total exclusive of Russia and China, now stands at 3,882,772,000 bushels, an increase of 11.4 per cent over the 3,485,521,000 bushels raised in 1927. The combined production in the 38 European countries so far reported is 6.1 per cent above that of 1927. For oats production table, see page 423.

Total exports of oats from the United States, Canada, Argentina, and the Danubian countries as far as reported from July 1 to the latest dates available amount to 38,886,000 bushels, an increase of 19.7 per cent over the 32,477,000 bushels shipped during the same periods of the preceding year. The United States oats export of 37,000 bushels during the week ended March 15 was one of the smallest weekly shipments since the beginning of August. For detailed figures on oats trade, see page 425. United States oats prices continue at about the same level as for the past month. The average price of No. 3 white oats at Chicago during the week ended March 15 was 49 cents per bushel, 1 cent above the price for the previous week, and 9 cents below the price for the corresponding week last year. For table showing oats prices, see page 424.

Exports of oats from Canada during February amounted to 639,000 bushels, a little more than for January, but somewhat below those of February last year. For the eight-month period July 1928 - February 1929, Canadian exports of oats totaled 14,108,000 bushels against only 4,879,000 bushels for the corresponding eight months of the preceding year. Stocks of oats in store in the Western Grain Inspection Division on March 15 stood at 19,386,000 bushels against 11,307,000 bushels on the same date in 1928, and 10,323,000 bushels in 1927. Receipts of oats

## CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

at Fort William, Port Arthur, Vancouver, and Prince Rupert from August 1 - March 15 totaled 17,724,000 bushels, while shipments during the same period amounted to 13,729,000 bushels.

Corn

The 1928 production of corn in 24 countries so far reported, which in 1927 produced 80 per cent of the world total exclusive of Russia, has now reached a total of 3,469,437,000 bushels, an increase of 0.1 per cent over the 3,466,051,000 bushels harvested in 1927. The combined total for the 11 European countries so far reported, however, is more than 20 per cent below that of the preceding year. See table, page 424.

The first estimate of the 1928-29 corn crop in the Union of South Africa is 73,382,000 bushels, a figure 7.2 per cent above the final estimate of 68,463,000 bushels for the preceding year, and next to the record 1924-25 figure of 86,770,000 bushels. Since an average of about 40,000,000 bushels of corn is retained each year for consumption in the Union of South Africa, there will probably be more than 30,000,000 bushels from the present crop available for export. The exports from July 1, 1927 - June 30, 1928, following the 65,203,000 bushel production of 1926-27, amounted to 17,597,000 bushels, while exports for the eight-month period July 1, 1928 - February 28, 1929, following the 68,463,000 bushel crop of 1927-28, have totaled about 18,793,000 bushels. For corn production table, see page 422.

The weather in Argentina has been dry and warmer recently, according to the United States Weather Bureau. Following a six-week period of persistent, generous rains, the week ended March 18 had no precipitation, and the temperature averaged 75°, or 5° above normal. "The Times of Argentina" still considers it an extremely difficult task to estimate the 1928-29 crop, on account of its variability in different sections. It is being harvested unusually early this year, and has mostly rather small, hard kernels, with a low moisture content on account of the long period of dry weather during the growing season. A late unofficial estimate of the exportable surplus of the new crop corn is 207,000,000 bushels, according to Commercial Attache A. V. Dye.

Net exports of corn from the United States, the Danubian countries, and the Union of South Africa as far as reported since November 1 totaled 88,328,000 bushels, a decrease of 9.8 per cent from the 97,925,000 bushels shipped during the same periods of the preceding year. The United States export of 904,000 bushels during the week ended March 16 was one of the smallest weekly exports since November. Argentina exports for the same week took a considerable decline, the 713,000 bushels exported being the

## CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

smallest weekly shipment since last March. The corn of the old crop is apparently nearly exhausted, while at the same time the early new crop is reported as coming onto the market. For detailed figures on corn trade, see page 425.

United States corn prices have continued at about the same level. No. 3 yellow corn at Chicago averaged 96 cents per bushel for the weeks ended March 8 and March 15, compared with 97 cents for the same period last year. By March 18, however, the quotations had fallen below 95 cents. May futures for the first half of March averaged about \$1.00 against 98 cents in 1928. See table, page 424.

Both May and June futures for Argentine corn as cabled from Buenos Aires have averaged about 88 cents for the past five weeks, from 3 to 8 cents above the prices for the corresponding period last year. By March 19, however, Argentine prices had gone down to about 85 cents. The corn market in Denmark during the early part of March was reported as very firm, and the sales were small. A considerable quantity of small grain corn continued to be used for chicken feed, even though it cost much more than the large grain corn. Future quotations on North American corn were said to be slightly lower.

Spring sowing campaign prospects in U. S. S. R.

The 134,000,000 acres to be sown to crops this spring on individual peasant farms in Soviet Russia indicate an increase of about 14,450,000 acres over the reported plantings of the spring of 1928, according to an official report in the Russian paper, "Economic Life" of February 16, 1929, reporting the official "plan". Of the 1929 total, 30,000,000 acres are to be sown in Ukraine, the important wheat and barley region of U. S. S. R. An increase is also planned in the acreage devoted to spring crops on the state and cooperative farms, from approximately 4,900,000 acres in 1928 to 6,200,000 acres this year. No figures showing the distribution of the total acreage by individual crops are given.

The "plan" includes contracts with the growers for a cereal area of 13,600,000 acres, compared with 6,400,000 acres last spring. Last fall 12,400,000 acres were contracted for. More recent reports in "Economic Life" indicated that the process of making contracts was not proceeding satisfactorily in such important regions as North Caucasus and Ukraine. A special seed reserve of over 300,000 short tons has been established by the authorities for purposes of seed assistance to the farmers, but the "plan" of seed distribution in Russia proper (R. S. F. S. R.) was executed only to the extent of 80 per cent by February 15, according to "Economic Life" of March 2. There is noted particularly a shortage of



## CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

seeds of field grasses. Complaints are also reported in the Russian press from various parts of the country with regard to the distribution of agricultural machinery, particularly repair parts, disinfectants for the treatment of seed, mineral fertilizer, etc. On the other hand, it is believed by Soviet authorities that recent changes made in agricultural taxation will have a favorable effect in stimulating agricultural production.

Campaign against smut infection of Russian grain

On the average, approximately 10 per cent of the Russian cereal crop is lost through smut infection, according to a statement of the Director of the Research Laboratory of the Russian Commissariat of Agriculture in "Economic Life" for February 22, 1929. Almost all grain crops are subject to the infection, the extent of which varies from a few tenths of one per cent to 30 per cent and more. An infection of as much as 45 per cent of the wheat crop was observed in 1927 in the southern districts of Ukraine. Wheat, oats and millet are particularly susceptible to the infection. Treatment of seed against the fungus has only recently developed on a large scale in U. S. S. R. Approximately 400,000 short tons of seed were treated last year and it is expected that double that amount will be treated this year, but this is still considered entirely insufficient.

Shortage of necessary chemicals is an obstacle to a wider extension of such operations. The low cultural level of the population is another unfavorable factor, according to "Economic Life" of March 8, 1929, which announces the institution of a campaign against cereal pests. It is intended to set aside a week in each region for this purpose. The first task is a treatment with formaldehyde of all selected seed and seed supplied from the general seed reserve. This is to be done first on the state and cooperative farms, the remaining quantity of the available chemical to be applied on individual peasant farms. Another object is to disinfect the grain warehouses in the producing regions. The seriousness of the problem may be gathered from the fact that practically all warehouses in North Caucasus are said to be infected.

## SUGAR

The firm of Guma-Mejer, sugar statisticians of Havana, estimates the Cuban crop for the current season at 5,844,639 short tons (5,218,128 long tons), according to a trade report. This figure, which is much larger than Willett and Grey's early estimate of 5,488,000 short tons (4,900,000 long tons), exceeds the official figure for the 1927-28 crop by 1,317,760 short tons. It is the general opinion of the trade that Guma-Mejer's estimate is rather high.



## CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

The grinding of the Cuban sugar crop continues under favorable weather conditions. The total supply of sugar on the island as of March 9 is estimated at 2,256,449 short tons as compared with 2,127,432 short tons at the same date last year. Total exports of sugar for the period January 1 - March 9 reached 975,393 short tons as compared with 532,963 short tons during the same period in 1928. Exports were distributed as follows:

Country of destination	January 1 - March 9	
	1928	1929
	Short tons	Short tons
United States -		
North Atlantic Ports.....	308,284	619,957
South Atlantic and Gulf Ports .....	112,785	245,851
Total United States .....	421,069	865,808
Europe and Canada .....	111,894	109,555
Total .....	532,963	975,393

Cuban sugar prices continue to decline. The average price of raw sugar (960 polarization) for February, at Havana, fell to 1.675 cents per pound as compared with the January price of 1.761, and the December price of 1.919 cents per pound. Monthly sugar prices for 1925-1928 are given in "Foreign Crops and Markets", March 13, 1929, page 382. See also page 426 of this issue.

Sugar production in Ukraine

The 1928-29 sugar campaign in Ukraine, Russia, where most of the sugar is produced, was completed in February with a total sugar production 11 per cent below the original plan, according to "Economic Life", February 23, 1929. A crop of 1,063,000 short tons was produced, which was 96 per cent of last year's production. The failure to fulfill the original plan of production was due to a shortage of beets. In the opinion of the Sugar Trust, from 15 to 20 per cent of the beets remained in farmers' hands and were used for other purposes.

Contracts between the Sugar Trust and growers for the sowing of sugar beets in Ukraine are not proceeding satisfactorily, according to "Economic Life", February 17. The plan for 1929 called for a sugar beet acreage of 1,400,000 acres, for which contracts were to have been completed by January 1, 1929. By February 10 only 66.2 per cent of this area was contracted for. Last year at the same date contracts had been completed for 84.7 per cent of the area planned in that year.

## CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

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TOBACCOThe Chinese market for American tobacco

Heavy imports of cigarettes and leaf tobacco into China from the United States during the last quarter of 1928 has probably taken care of the leaf requirements of that market for the balance of the current season, according to a radiogram to the Foreign Service of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from American Agricultural Commissioner Paul O. Nyhus at Shanghai. These large import operations were occasioned by the expectation of an increase in import tariff duties in China on February 1, which did not materialize.

Imports of leaf tobacco at Shanghai during the last quarter of 1928 exceeded imports during the previous whole year, the figures being 70,000,000 pounds during October - December 1928, and 68,000,000 pounds during the 12 months, October 1927 - September 1928. An additional 18,000,000 pounds arrived in Shanghai in January, but arrivals since February 1 have been unimportant. The stocks are not considered burdensome to foreign manufacturers and the larger independent leaf dealers, but some of the smaller dealers find it necessary now to liquidate. The possibility of distress selling makes for a dull and uneasy local leaf market. For independent leaf dealers, the situation is further aggravated by the difficulty which their customers, the Chinese cigarette factories, find in meeting the determined selling policy and competition of the larger foreign concerns. Although dealers may find themselves with large stocks next fall, when the new leaf season opens, it is believed in general that the imports may be absorbed and that stocks in September may not be excessive, provided cigarette consumption continues at the current high level. See Foreign Service release, F. S./T-58, March 22, 1929.

Bombay tobacco crop damaged

The tobacco crop of the Bombay Presidency, India, was seriously affected by the unprecedented cold weather experienced during the last week of January, according to a report of February 9 from American Vice Consul W. H. Beach at Bombay. Production in that Presidency in 1927-28, the first year for which complete figures on the Indian tobacco crop were published, was estimated at about 269,000,000 pounds, or about one-fifth of the total Indian production. Indian tobacco is largely of an inferior quality and the bulk of the crop, which is almost as large as that of the United States, is consumed at home. In 1927, Indian leaf exports were less than 40,000,000 pounds compared with more than half a billion pounds exported from the United States.

## CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

The 1929 tobacco crop of Porto Rico

A preliminary estimate as of February 28, 1929 places the 1929 regular or first crop of Porto Rican tobacco at 23,400,000 pounds and the second crop at roughly 1,200,000 pounds, making a total 1929 production of 24,600,000 pounds from an area of 39,075 acres, according to a report to the Foreign Service of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from I. L. Torres, Assistant Agricultural Director of the Porto Rican Department of Agriculture. The expectation in the beginning of the season that the area planted to tobacco would be seriously reduced this season as a consequence of the damage caused to the industry by the hurricane last September has not materialized. The 1929 acreage is only 3 per cent below that of 1928, when 40,310 acres were planted. The production this year is in fact larger than in 1928, when approximately 22,000,000 pounds were produced, but it is still only a little over one-half of the record 1927 crop of about 47,000,000 pounds gathered from an area of 85,000 acres. See Foreign Service release, F.S./T-57, March 20, 1929.

## OILS AND OILSEEDS

The flaxseed situation in February 1929

The February price of \$2.55 per bushel for flaxseed at Minneapolis was the highest monthly average reached in that market since December 1925, according to the Foreign Service of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. An increase also occurred during February at Winnipeg and Buenos Aires. In Winnipeg prices reached the highest level since August 1926, while the Buenos Aires price was above the February average of the past three years. Trade estimates now place the 1928-29 flaxseed crop of Argentina at 94,000,000 bushels. No official estimate has been issued. The total production in 16 countries reported for 1928 is 147,211,000 bushels compared with 140,200,000 bushels produced by the same countries last year. This total does not include India, but includes the unofficial trade estimate for Argentina and is therefore only a preliminary figure.

Commercial stocks reported to the governments of the United States and Canada on March 2 were 2,093,000 bushels compared with 5,856,000 bushels at the corresponding time in 1928, and 5,503,000 bushels in 1927. Exports from Canada and Argentina continue large, while shipments from India are well below last year. Exports from Argentina, India, and Russia from September 1 through February 23, and Canada from September 1



## CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

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to January 31, were 47,552,000 bushels compared with 43,203,000 bushels for the corresponding period last year. Imports into the United States and United Kingdom from September 1 through January 31 were 11,381,000 bushels compared with 12,017,000 bushels imported during the same time last year. The countries of continental Europe took slightly larger supplies during the first four months of the present season than during the same period last season. See Foreign Service release, F.S./FF-36, March 19, 1929.

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## FRUIT, VEGETABLES AND NUTS

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**THE BRITISH APPLE MARKET:** The British market for American apples as reflected by prices paid on the Liverpool auction on Wednesday, March 20, was higher for barreled stock but unchanged for boxed varieties, according to a cable received in the Foreign Service of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from Edwin Smith, the Bureau's Fruit Specialist in Europe. Barreled apples were in light supply but supplies of boxed stock were moderate. Virginia Winesaps were in light supply. Although the fruit was in variable condition, the demand was good. The moderate supplies of Virginia Albemarle Pippins available were actively competed for. There was also an active demand for the light supplies of New York Baldwins offered during the sale. Light supplies of New York Greenings were available but most of the fruit showed some trace of scald. The London market for barreled apples is running from 25 cents to 50 cents below the Liverpool level. The light supplies of Washington Winesaps met with a good demand but at no increase in prices. Oregon Yellow Newtons were in light supply but the demand was only moderate. See Foreign Service release, F.S./A-239, March 22, 1929.

The general moderation in the weather throughout western Europe and Great Britain has had a stimulating effect on the fruit markets, and prices paid for both barreled and boxed apples in Liverpool have experienced a marked upward tendency, Mr. Smith reports. With the rather sudden appearance of spring-like weather early in March, prices paid for American apples on the Liverpool auctions immediately showed an upward trend, due largely to the keen demand from the continent. German buyers as well as buyers from Paris and Antwerp visited the Liverpool auction, picking up lots of barreled apples where the condition of the fruit warranted its transshipment to continental markets, states Mr. Smith. See Foreign Service release, F.S./A-240, March 22, 1929.



## FRUIT, VEGETABLES AND NUTS, CONT'D

THE HAMBURG APPLE MARKET: The poor condition of the fruit offered on the Hamburg auction on Thursday, March 21, caused a decided downward tendency in prices, according to a cable received in the Foreign Service of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from Edwin Smith, the Bureau's Fruit Specialist in Europe. About 108,000 boxes and 5,400 barrels were offered during the sale, but a large proportion of the fruit ranged from \$3.51 to \$5.96 per barrel, owing to its poor condition. Hamburg prices on barreled stock were much lower than the Liverpool level this week. Virginia Winesaps, for example, ranged from \$8.39 to \$8.64 in Liverpool for fruit in fair condition, while Hamburg paid only from \$3.59 to \$5.72 per barrel. The Liverpool level on Extra Fancy Washington Winesaps was \$2.92 to \$3.16, while Hamburg prices ranged from \$2.86 to \$2.98 per box. See Foreign Service release, F.S./A-241, March 23, 1929.

BRITISH GRAPEFRUIT IMPORTS IN 1928: Imports of grapefruit into the United Kingdom during 1928 amounted to the equivalent of 751,000 boxes as compared with 606,000 boxes in 1927, according to statistics issued by the British Empire Marketing Board and received in the Foreign Service of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. The main sources of supply for the grapefruit imported into the British market are the United States, the British West Indies, and British South Africa. Most of the American grapefruit shipped to the United Kingdom comes from Florida, but some quantities are also shipped from California. The West Indian supplies come almost entirely from Jamaica. The South African shipments come mostly from the Transvaal and Cape Provinces. The other most important sources of supply are the Isle of Pines and Porto Rico. The increase in imports during 1928, according to the British statistics, was due largely to heavier shipments from the United States. Imports registered as having been consigned from the United States during 1928 amounted to 592,000 boxes, or approximately 79 per cent of the total, as compared with 502,000 boxes in 1927. See Foreign Service release, F.S./CF-60, March 21, 1929.

EGYPTIAN ONION SHIPMENTS: Shipments of Egyptian onions to the American market from March 6 to March 15 totaled 25,353 bags of 112 pounds each, according to a cable received in the Foreign Service of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from Consul Raymond H. Geist at Alexandria. This brings total shipments of Egyptian onions to the United States thus far this season up to 31,693 bags as compared with 60,611 bags during the corresponding period last season. See Foreign Service release, F.S./C-116, March 18, 1929.

## FRUIT, VEGETABLES AND NUTS, CONT'D

BAHAMA TOMATO SHIPMENTS IN 1928-29: Total shipments of tomatoes from the Bahamas to the United States during the 1928-29 season (November 19 to March 8) amounted to 6,287,000 pounds as compared with 8,437,000 pounds during 1927-28, according to a report received in the Foreign Service of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from Consul C. C. Broy at Nassau. This represents a decrease of approximately 2,150,000 pounds. The 1928-29 season as a whole was very disappointing as it resulted in heavy losses to the growers, due largely to the poor condition of the shipments on arrival in New York and to the competition from other tomato growing areas. The bulk of the Bahama tomato crop was shipped later than usual this season because of the necessity of replanting caused by the hurricane in September 1928. See Foreign Service release, F.S./V-55, March 23, 1929.

## DAIRY PRODUCTS

MARKED DECLINE IN EUROPEAN BUTTER PRICES: The Copenhagen quotation on butter on March 21 was equivalent to 34 cents, or 13 cents under 92 score in New York on the same date. The decline from 36.1 cents on the previous Thursday was slightly greater than in New York, where 92 score declined from 48.5 to 47 cents. Declines were general on the London market with New Zealand salted quoted at the equivalent of 35.7 cents. The London market was described as slow with shipments afloat reported unusually heavy for this time of year. For comparative statement of prices as cabled by American Agricultural Commissioners, see page 429.

BUTTER: Shipments afloat from Southern Hemisphere,  
March 16, 1929, with comparisons

Country of origin	March 16, 1929	March 17, 1928	March 19, 1927
	<u>Pounds</u>	<u>Pounds</u>	<u>Pounds</u>
New Zealand .....	30,296,000	10,248,000	18,456,000
Australia .....	13,048,000	12,208,000	8,344,000
Argentina .....	2,520,000	3,528,000	1,456,000
Total .....	45,864,000	25,984,000	28,256,000

WINTER WHEAT: Area in specified countries, average 1909-1913,  
annual 1928-1929

Country	Harvest year					Percent 1929 is of 1928  Per cent
	Average 1909- 1913	1926	1927	1928	1929	
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	
Canada a/ .....	1,019	1,006	979	1,033	951	92.1
United States a/ .....	52,022	39,897	43,373	47,280	43,228	91.4
Total .....	33,041	40,805	44,382	44,813	44,179	91.4
Total Europe (6) ...	41,175	36,337	36,490	36,940	36,667	99.3
Algeria .....	3,531	3,741	3,409	3,599	2,655	73.8
Tunis .....	1,310	1,640	1,406	1,599	1,730	125.7
India, 2nd estimate ...	22,224	22,711	31,154	31,332	31,159	99.4
Total above count.(13)	108,274	112,645	116,903	121,583	116,411	95.7
Est. world total, winter & spring acre- age ex. Russia & China	204,200	232,500	236,900	242,100		

a/ Area sown. b/ Figures in parenthesis indicate the number of countries included.

BREAD GRAINS: Production, average 1909-1913, annual 1928-1929

Crop and countries reported in 1928 a/	Average					Per cent
	1909- 1913	1925	1926	1927	1928	1928 is of 1927.
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	Per cent
WHEAT						
United States .....	690,108	676,429	871,040	878,374	902,749	102.8
Canada .....	127,112	395,475	471,136	479,655	533,572	111.2
North America (3) ...	398,705	1,081,117	1,242,176	1,358,029	1,447,653	105.7
Total Europe (29) ...	1,244,170	1,390,439	1,201,451	1,266,799	1,380,361	109.0
Total Africa (6) .....	93,171	105,166	105,113	105,764	105,079	97.8
Total Asia (6) .....	327,827	323,000	372,294	329,635	337,866	86.7
Total N. Hemis. (44).	2,727,872	2,360,622	2,332,264	3,132,127	3,267,989	104.3
Southern Hemis. (3) ...	215,590	314,835	329,532	532,547	415,827	114.7
Total above count.(47)	2,971,463	3,275,457	3,312,446	3,494,670	3,685,816	105.4
Est. N. Hemis. total						
ex. Russia and China	2,759,000	3,067,000	2,379,000	3,181,000	3,305,000	103.9
Est. world total ex.						
Russia and China ...	3,041,000	3,435,000	3,420,000	3,606,000	3,780,000	104.9

a/ Figures in parenthesis indicate the number of countries included.



## BREAD GRAINS: Production, average 1909-1913, annual 1925-1928, cont'd

Crop and countries reported in 1928 a/	Average 1909- 1913	1925	1926	1927	1928	Per cent 1928 is of 1927
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	Per cent
RYE	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	
United States .....	36,093	46,456	40,795	53,164	41,756	71.8
Canada .....	2,034	9,158	12,179	14,951	14,618	97.3
Total Europe (25) .....	976,714	937,030	950,647	795,466	882,822	111.0
Total above count. (27)	1,014,301	992,644	903,621	868,581	939,206	108.1
Est. N. Hemis. total						
ex. Russia & China ..	1,023,000	1,001,000	812,000	379,000	954,000	108.5
Est. world total ex.						
Russia and China ....	1,025,000	1,008,000	317,000	823,000		

a/ Figures in parenthesis indicate the number of countries included.

## CORN: Production and trade, Union of South Africa, 1923-24 to 1928-29

Year	Production	Net exports year following harvest
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
1923-24 .....	40,159	6,969
1924-25 .....	86,770	33,312
1925-26 .....	32,000	1,407
1926-27 .....	65,203	17,597
1927-28 .....	68,463	a/ 18,793
1928-29 .....	73,522	--

a/ 8 months only. Official figures July-October. Trade reports of exports from South and East Africa, November-February.

## RICE: Production in Siam, 1923-24 to 1928-29

Year	The seven divisions of Siam	Total
	1,000 ronds	1,000 pounds
1923-24 .....	3,000,370	8,034,465
1924-25 .....	3,333,227	6,778,564
1925-26 .....	3,086,632	5,751,855
1926-27 .....	4,207,190	7,168,774
1927-28 .....	3,326,035	6,260,782
1928-29		
1st estimate .....	3,477,008	
2d estimate .....	3,251,105	

International Institute of Agriculture and official sources.



## FEED GRAINS: Production, average 1909-1913, annual 1925-1928

Crop and countries reported in 1928 a/	Average 1909-1913	1925	1926	1927	1928	Per cent 1928 is of 1927
BARLEY	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	Per cent
California .....	37,690	32,550	32,400	27,335	31,842	116.5
United States other than California .....	147,122	181,313	152,505	235,547	325,026	136.3
Canada .....	45,275	87,118	99,987	96,333	136,391	140.7
North America (2) .....	230,087	300,991	284,892	362,820	493,259	136.0
Europe (29) .....	701,321	689,192	689,800	675,928	759,684	112.4
Est. European total ex. Russia .....	702,000	689,000	690,000	676,000	760,000	112.4
North Africa (6) .....	109,267	107,839	75,865	83,384	104,832	121.9
Asia (6) .....	278,823	261,672	257,581	252,166	229,099	90.8
Total N. Hemis. (43)....	1,319,193	1,359,734	1,308,138	1,370,898	1,588,864	115.2
Union of South Africa....	1,274	1,111	1,075	814	962	118.2
Total above count. (44)	1,320,472	1,360,845	1,309,213	1,377,712	1,587,826	115.3
Est. N. Hemis. total ex. Russia & China....	1,408,000	1,456,000	1,412,000	1,472,000	1,682,000	114.3
Est. world total ex. Russia and China.....	1,425,000	1,503,000	1,460,000	1,504,000		
OATS						
United States .....	1,143,407	1,487,550	1,246,848	1,182,594	1,449,531	122.6
Canada .....	351,690	402,293	383,416	439,713	452,153	102.8
North America (2) .....	1,495,097	1,889,843	1,630,264	1,622,307	1,901,684	117.2
Europe (28) .....	1,930,727	1,792,267	1,921,139	1,842,435	1,954,749	106.1
Est. European total ex. Russia .....	1,931,000	1,792,000	1,921,000	1,842,000	1,955,000	106.1
North Africa (3) .....	17,631	19,509	11,594	13,483	18,315	135.8
Asia (3) .....	( 175 )	463	1,431	1,215	530	43.6
Total N. Hemis. (36) ..	3,443,630	3,702,085	3,564,478	3,479,440	3,975,278	111.4
Union of South Africa....	9,661	5,485	6,119	6,081	7,500	123.3
Total above count. (37)	3,453,291	3,707,570	3,570,597	3,485,521	3,982,778	111.4
Est. N. Hemis. total ex. Russia & China .	3,474,000	3,730,000	3,592,000	3,508,000	3,904,000	111.3
Est. world total ex. Russia and China ...	3,581,000	3,848,000	3,697,000	3,602,000		

a/ Figures in parenthesis indicate the number of countries included.

## FEED GRAINS! Production, average 1909-1913, annual 1925-1928, cont'd

Crop and countries reported in 1928 a/	Average 1909-1913	1925	1926	1927	1928	Percent 1928 is of 1927
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	Per cent
CORN						
United States .....	2,712,364	2,916,961	2,692,217	2,763,093	2,839,959	102.8
North America (3) ...	2,735,906	2,931,878	2,703,593	2,771,677	2,848,730	102.8
Europe (11) .....	566,788	608,559	648,095	464,129	370,866	79.9
Est. European total						
ex. Russia .....	581,000	626,000	665,000	479,000	385,000	80.4
North Africa (4) .....	5,526	7,671	10,566	9,015	12,659	140.4
Asia (5) .....	111,920	113,118	150,738	152,767	163,800	107.2
Total N. Hemis. (23)	3,420,140	3,661,226	3,512,992	3,397,588	3,396,055	100.0
Union of South Africa .	33,517	39,000	65,203	68,463	73,382	107.2
Total above count. (24)	3,453,657	3,700,226	3,578,195	3,466,051	3,469,437	100.1
Est. N. Hemis. total						
ex. Russia .....	3,681,000	3,907,000	3,773,000	3,656,000	3,646,000	99.7
Est. world total ex.						
Russia .....	4,126,000	4,530,000	4,441,000	4,330,000		

a/ Figures in parenthesis indicate the number of countries included.

## FEED GRAINS: Weekly average price of corn, oats, and barley at leading markets

Week ended	Corn								Oats		Barley	
	Chicago				Buenos Aires				Chicago		Minneapolis	
	No. 3 yellow		May futures		May futures		June futures		No. 3 white		No. 2	
	1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
Jan. 4 ....	85	85	90	91	75	81	a/ 87	b/ 97	55	46	86	60
11 ...	87	87	91	93	74	83	a/ 87	b/ 98	55	47	84	62
18 ...	91	94	92	100	76	88	b/ 95	b/ 100	56	50	83	66
25 ...	89	97	91	102	75	90	b/ 95	b/ 103	56	52	85	69
Feb. 1 ...	89	97	91	101	76	89	b/ 96	b/ 101	55	52	84	70
8 ...	92	95	93	99	78	88	b/ 100	b/ 100	55	52	85	71
15 ...	96	94	97	99	80	89	b/ 100	88	56	51	86	71
22 ...	97	94	98	99	82	88	80	88	56	49	89	69
Mar. 1 ...	97	94	98	100	82	88	80	80	59	49	92	69
8 ...	97	96	98	101	84	89	82	88	59	48	91	68
15 ...	97	96	98	100	85	88	83	88	58	49	87	69

a/ January futures for old crop corn.

b/ February futures for old crop corn.

## FIELD GRAINS: Movement from principal exporting countries

Item	Net exports for year		Shipments 1929, week ended a/			Net movement as far as reported d		
	1926-27	1927-28	March 2	March 9	March 16	July 1 to and incl.	1927-28	1928-29
<b>BARLEY, EXPORTS:</b>								
Year beginning July 1	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels		1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
United States .	17,044	35,530	551	492	310	Mar. 16	33,077	50,533
Canada .....	42,533	25,131				Feb. 28	19,004	29,639
Argentina .....	14,217	b/11,192	b/ 352			Mar. 2	b/6,850	b/ 1,975
Danubian coun- tries b/ .....	26,508	27,242	0			Mar. 2	23,742	17,317
Total .....	100,302	100,145					32,673	99,469
<b>OATS, EXPORTS:</b>								
Year beginning July 1								
United States .	15,041	9,823	77	226	37	Mar. 16	7,736	13,117
Canada .....	13,396	10,130				Feb. 28	4,879	14,108
Argentina .....	40,003	b/29,455	b/ 751			Mar. 2	b/19,061	b/11,612
Danubian coun- tries b/ .....	853	878	0			Mar. 2	751	49
Total .....	69,300	50,386					32,427	38,886
	Net exports for year		Weekly a/ shipments, 1929, week ended				Total for season including latest week shown	
	1926-27	1927-28	Feb. 23	Mar. 2	Mar. 9	Mar. 16	1927-28	1928-29
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
<b>CORN, EXPORTS:</b>								
Year beginning November 1								
United States .	17,145	20,556	1,455	1,315	825	904	3,291	31,382
Danubian coun- tries b/ .....	36,557	15,266	0	0			7,071	111
Argentina .....	322,876	268,685	b/1,324	b/1,412	b/1,275	b/ 713	75,434	c/52,224
Union of South Africa .....	8,562	d/24,257	d/ 45	d/ 127			d/7,022	d/ 4,714
<b>IMPORTS:</b>								
Year beginning November 1							Nov.-Jan.	Nov.-Jan.
United States .	5,042	1,436					350	103
Total exports less U. S. imports .....	330,098	527,528					37,925	88,328

Compiled from official and trade sources. a/ The weeks shown in these columns are nearest to the date shown. b/ Trade sources. c/ Trade sources since November. d/ Unofficial reports of exports to Europe for South and East Africa.



SUGAR: Prices per pound of raw centrifugal, 96 per cent polarization, Habana, by months, 1924 to 1929

Month	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
January ...	4.448	2.450	2.053	2.942	2.454	1.761
February ..	5.114	2.504	2.165	2.823	2.199	1.67
March .....	4.812	2.654	1.977	2.713	2.414	
April .....	4.223	2.402	2.043	2.663	2.375	
May .....	3.509	2.253	2.033	2.757	2.389	
June .....	3.011	2.305	2.053	2.583	2.307	
July .....	2.991	2.165	2.036	2.452	2.226	
August ....	3.230	2.248	2.112	2.437	2.127	
September ..	3.695	2.173	2.273	2.729	2.020	
October ...	3.865	1.801	2.394	2.563	1.913	
November ..	3.734	1.949	2.519	2.556	1.877	
December ..	3.260	1.967	2.339	2.493	1.919	
Average .	3.658	2.239	2.232	2.644	2.186	

Revista Azucarera de Cuba (formerly H. A. Himely) Habana (weekly).

SUGAR: Average wholesale price per pound of raw (96° centrifugal) by months, New York, 1924 to 1929

Month	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
January ...	6.7	4.6	4.2	5.1	4.5	3.8
February ..	7.2	4.6	4.2	4.9	4.3	3.7
March .....	6.9	4.7	4.0	4.8	4.5	
April .....	6.4	4.5	4.1	4.3	4.5	
May .....	5.6	4.3	4.2	4.8	4.5	
June .....	5.1	4.4	4.1	4.6	4.3	
July .....	5.1	4.3	4.2	4.5	4.2	
August ....	5.4	4.4	4.2	4.5	4.1	
September..	6.0	4.3	4.4	4.3	4.2	
October ....	6.0	2.9	4.6	4.7	3.9	
November ...	5.8	4.0	4.7	4.7	3.9	
December ...	5.3	4.1	5.1	4.6	3.9	
Average .	6.0	4.3	4.3	4.7	4.2	

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Compiled from Bureau of Labor Statistics reports.



WHEAT, INCLUDING FLOUR: Exports from the United States, by countries,  
July-January, 1927-28 and 1928-29

Country to which exported	Wheat, including flour		Wheat		Wheat flour	
	July-January		January		January	
	1927-28	1928-29	1928	1929	1928	1929
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 barrels	1,000 barrels
United Kingdom .....	38,401	12,934	1,873	330	116	73
Irish Free State ...	2,338	2,617	423	301	4	2
Netherlands .....	16,120	7,372	357	43	172	123
Italy .....	8,371	4,878	693	100	1	1
Belgium .....	2,158	2,246	104	93	2	a/
Germany .....	6,955	2,051	452	0	40	25
France .....	4,303	1,343	123	95	a/	a/
Greece .....	2,522	5,377	622	410	3	5
Denmark .....	2,526	1,474	3	112	57	33
Finland .....	1,350	1,309	0	0	17	21
Norway .....	1,433	683	0	0	29	27
Sweden .....	904	395	59	0	9	12
Malta, Gozo & Cyprus.	503	112	0	0	4	2
Gibraltar .....	317	1,136	0	0	0	a/
Other Europe .....	2,321	5,382	10	352	3	7
Total Europe .....	98,915	46,341	4,779	1,821	433	531
Canada .....	39,131	30,525	20	52	5	9
Cuba .....	3,340	3,283	3	3	120	143
Panama .....	2,279	3,679	0	0	11	9
Haiti, Republic of ..	891	1,371	0	0	33	29
Mexico .....	739	1,512	101	182	6	10
Brazil .....	2,527	2,278	0	0	73	79
Colombia .....	424	632	17	15	11	14
Japan, incl. Chosen...	3,953	3,317	324	462	1	83
China .....	2,342	3,417	0	551	90	131
Hongkong .....	2,542	2,807	0	0	89	137
Kwantung .....	527	623	0	0	10	16
Philippine Islands ..	2,319	2,280	0	0	129	104
Other countries .....	7,512	8,223	122	307	194	269
Total exports .....	117,548	111,349	5,253	3,799	1,245	1,569
Total imports .....	2,354	14,140	623	3,130	1	a/
Total reexports .....	4	20	0	0	0	a/
Net exports .....	115,058	97,229	5,273	262	1,244	1,539

Compiled from official reports of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

a/ Less than 500.

GRAINS: Exports from the United States, July 1-March 16, 1927-28 and 1928-29

PORK: Exports from the United States, January 1-March 16, 1928 and 1929

Commodity	July 1-March 16		1929, week ending			
	1927-28	1928-29	Feb. 23	Mar. 2	Mar. 9	Mar. 16
GRAINS:	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>
Wheat <u>a/</u> .....	152,132	80,054	532	735	824	590
Wheat flour <u>b/</u> .....	45,975	42,544	822	1,659	776	1,238
Rye .....	20,926	8,595	1	41	9	--
Corn .....	11,460	32,136	1,455	1,825	825	904
Oats .....	5,153	9,271	18	77	226	37
Barley <u>a/</u> .....	32,936	50,161	440	531	482	310
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
PORK: Hams & shoulders	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>
incl. Wiltshire sides..	23,505	15,053	500	625	719	647
Bacon, incl. Cumberland						
sides.....	31,114	30,320	2,566	3,579	2,853	2,673
Lard .....	201,315	172,132	15,202	15,329	13,254	11,523
Pickled pork .....	5,350	5,521	201	463	345	184

Compiled from official records, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. a/ Included this week: Pacific ports wheat 584,000 bush., Flour 39,400 bbls; San Francisco barley 12,000 bush. b/ Includes milled in bond from Canadian wheat, in terms of wheat.

WHEAT, INCLUDING FLOUR: Shipments from principal exporting countries.

Country	Net exports		Shipments, week ending			Net movement from July		
	1926-27	1927-28 <u>a/</u>	nearest given date, 1929	as far as reported		To and	1927-28	1928-29
			Mar. 2	Mar. 9	Mar. 16	incl. Date	28	29
Canada:	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	Date	1,000	1,000
Exports-	<u>bush.</u>	<u>bush.</u>	<u>bush.</u>	<u>bush.</u>	<u>bush.</u>		<u>bush.</u>	<u>bush.</u>
Official....	304,540	305,182					bc/211,042	bc/323,422
5 ports, Brad								
<u>b/</u> .....	177,370	232,730	3,814	4,630	5,016	Mar. 16	172,699	235,065
Shipments-								
4 markets <u>d/</u>	297,961	336,361	2,711	3,387	3,616	Mar. 16	245,333	370,424
Pub. elev. in								
east <u>b/</u> ...			413	333	--	Mar. 9	85,970	144,688
United States..	305,896	190,927	2,444	1,600	1,378	Mar. 16	e/169,553	e/108,458
Argentina.....	139,790	172,135	7,264	10,290	5,604	Mar. 16	105,954	129,326
Australia.....	96,584	72,962	4,120	3,976	4,700	Mar. 16	45,724	77,260
Russia.....	49,303	7,000	0	0	0	Mar. 16	5,408	8
Hungary.....	21,142	22,133	)					
Yugoslavia.....	10,216	1,000	)	0	0	104	Mar. 16	4,168
Rumania.....	11,383	5,000	)					2,152
Bulgaria.....	2,236	2,125	)					
British India..	8,620	12,264	0	0	0	Mar. 16	f/ 9,160	g/-1,694
Total.....	849,654	796,728	16,539	19,253	14,362		533,900	635,934

Compiled from official and trade sources. a/ Prelim. b/ Excl. from total. c/ Exports through Feb. less imports through Dec. d/ Total shipments from Ft. William, Port Arthur, Vancouver and Prince Rupert. e/ Exports through Mar. 16 less imports through Jan. f/ Exports through Mar. 16 less imports through Dec. g/ Net Imports.

BUTTER: Prices in London, Berlin, Copenhagen and New York, in cents per pound  
(Foreign prices by weekly cable)

Market and item	March 22, 1928	March 14, 1929	March 21, 1929
	Cents	Cents	Cents
New York, 82 score .....	48.75	48.50	47.00
Copenhagen, official quotation ..	40.12	36.08	34.04
Berlin, 1a quality .....	40.39	33.03	34.53
London: a/ .....			
Danish .....	42.15	39.54	36.72
Dutch, unsalted .....	40.63	39.11	36.26
New Zealand .....	37.37	36.06	35.74
New Zealand, unsalted .....	36.02	38.24	36.93
Australian .....	36.06	36.06	35.41
Australian, unsalted .....	36.28	37.15	35.25
Argentine, unsalted .....	34.11	35.63	34.53

Quotations converted at par of exchange. a/ Quotations of following day.

EUROPEAN LIVESTOCK AND MEAT MARKETS  
(By weekly cable)

Market and item	Unit	Week ended		
		Mar. 21, 1928	Mar. 13, 1929	Mar. 20, 1929
GERMANY:				
Receipts of hogs, 14 markets .	Number	93,959	69,144	77,727
Prices of hogs, Berlin . . . . .	\$ per 100 lbs.	11.34	16.59	16.43
Prices of lard, tcs., Hamburg.	"	13.72	14.63	14.72
UNITED KINGDOM:				
Hogs, certain markets, England	Number	12,795	14,402	13,627
Prices at Liverpool:				
Prime steam western lard a/ .	\$ per 100 lbs.	13.20	14.12	13.90
American short cut green hams	"	18.25	22.16	24.12
American green bellies . . . . .	"	15.66	18.47	18.47
Danish Wiltshire sides . . . . .	"	18.47	24.12	b/

a/ Friday quotation. b/ No quotation.



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